make Mr. Blaine their candidate as nearly unanimously as possible. His Maine friends, Congressman Boutelle Manley, will insist on and they are supported by every clear-headed, honest friend of Mr. Blaine. Of course, there are a few hot-heads here, as there are most anywhere, and they are attempting to force things, but such a movement will be deprecated by shose who understand Mr. Blaine's relations to convention in view of his letters. The chief reason for the caucus to-night was to obviate any contemplated move which might if his name was being forced convention. At this meeting, the Maine delegates I have mentioned fought for some length of time to combat any rash or foolish action on the part of heaty friends, and then I was called in, together with several other gentlemen who are not delegates, and therefore had no right to a place in the can now say to you that there no stampeding. The other candidates must have their day in the convention, and then, if there is no nomination, and the representatives of at least four candidates conclude that Mr. Blaine is the only solution to the dilemma, they can nominate him, and have no doubt he will accept. but we must have it practically unanimous or we won't listen to it. At any rate, we are insent on holding down those whose blind fidelity to Mr. Blaine would make it appear that he wished to obtain the nomination by antagonizing the other erndidates. They are all his friends, and he would not think a moment of destroying the interests of a single one of them. We do not want the nomination of Mr. Blaine unless we get it as I have indicated, and no one will labor harder to prevent any thoughtless or hasty action than I will, or his friends in the Maine delegation. Why, they of his own State have peremptorily refused to cast a single vote for him unless the conditions exist which I have pointed out. As for myself, though I am a personal friend of Mr. Blaine, I am for General Harrison, and I know that New York is almost solidly for him, and will so re-

Mr. J. H. Manley, of the Maine delegation, was asked if the Maine people were urging the nomination of Mr. Blaine. He replied emphatically, "No, the Maine delegation have taken the ground that Mr. Blaine could not and would not | is a Blaine scheme. Just as soon accept the nomination unless it was tendered to him with practical unanimity." He believed Mr. Blaine would stand by his Paris letter.

John M. Langston, the colored ex-minister to Havti, who seconded the nomination of Sherman in the convention, declared fiatly, to-day. that the nomination of Blaine now would ruin the party, and that the candidate must either be Sherman or a man named Sherman, Said Mr. Langston: "John holds the balance power among the candidates in the field. are going to hold fast to our faith in Sherman and see what developments to-morrow brings forth. The Sherman forces hold the key to the situation, and when the time comes they will dictate the nominee. It will finelly either between Blaine and Sher-Blaine and a man named by Sherman. "I was for Blaine, at Cincinnati, in 1876," continued Mr. Langston, warmly, and won over the bishops of the colored church, notwithstanding his record on the force bill, but Blaine cannot be nominated now without dishonor, and if he should be prevailed on to accept, it will be not only defeat to Blaine but shipwreck to the Republican party."

A PROSPECTIVE DEAD-LOCK.

The Attempted Coup in the Blaine Interest -Purpose of the Dark-Horse Scheme.

To the Western Associated Press. CHICAGO, June 24.—The presidential situation is practically unchanged. To-day has brought only a clearer understanding of the conditions under which this remarkable contest is to be fought out. Gradually it has dawned upon the convention that certain men, pretending to represent Mr. Blaine, have determined to prevent the nomination of any other candidate, in order to make Blaine's nomination a possibility. Their aim has been to kill off one candidate after another till none of the original aspirants remained. This programme has been repeatedly described in these dispatches, but the convention, as a whole, has just awakened to a full realization of the negative influence which has all along prevented crystallization of sentiment and a nomination. The friends of all the other candidates are indignant that the convention should be thus dominated by an influence which, without an avowed candidate of its own, at tempts first to push sincere candidates to the front and then defeat them. So much feeling has developed on this score that various cablegrams have been sent to Mr. Blaine besides those which he is supposed to receive from Messrs. Elkins and Phelps. In these dispatches the actual condition of affairs here has been de scribed, and the bad feeling and probable de moralization of the party, if his representatives are permitted to continue their tactics, carefully pointed out. There is a general belief that some dispatch from Mr. Blaine will be read to the convention to-morrow, probably one requesting his friends to refrain from voting for

Further light was thrown, to-day, upon the attempted coup in Blaine's interest at 4 o'clock vesterday evening. It is true, as was telegraphed last night, that a plan had been formulated to push Blaine's name to the front on the first or second ballot. Alabams was to lead the way, and be followed by all the Blaine States in succession, New York joining in with fifty votes, and the Blaine men in Pennsylvania leaving the leadership of Quay and returning to their first love. Even Obio, led by Governor Foraker, who wants the second place on the ticket, was to contribute twenty or twenty-five votes to the grand column. All this is known, but it is not known why the scheme was abandoned. A Chicago man, who has been empowered to speak for Mr. Blaine, and who is a man of good judgment and not a politician, was called into a conference of Blaine leaders just before the meeting of the convention. He was informed of the plan in hand, and was shown a list of 423 sure and reliable Binine delegates, or an assured majority of the whole convention. This man looked over the list, saw that it comprised the names of delegates who are here ostensibly for other candidates, and at once gave his dictum as follows:

"This thing must come to a stop," said he. "Mr. Blaine cannot take this nomination by riding over the rights of any of the men now in the field. He regards them all as his friends. and knows they have entered this contest in good faith, believing him to be out by his own act. You propose to draw delegates from the support of these men to undermine them and defeat them. If you nominate him in this way, a cablegram will be received from him in twenty minutes declining the nomination, and you will then be in a worse predicament than ever. This thing must be stopped."

Reluctantly, Eikins and his colleagues consented to postpone the Blaine coup, and the friends of all the candidates, except Harrison, joined the Blaine men in forcing an adjournment till Monday morning.

The situation at this hour may be described as follows: In the convention to-morrow, all the candidates will stand firm. There are no withdrawals. The conference of anti-Blaine men has agreed not to present any candidates for the support of the opposition; indeed, it is unable to agree upon a candidate. There is deep feeling on all sides that the Blaine-or-bust programme is not sanctioned by Mr. Blaine himself. The plan of the opposition, therefore, is simply to stand firm, and wait for Mr. Blaine himself to speak, or for his assured representa-

tives to force the issue. The feeling is that if Mr. Blaine does not settle the matter the convention will have to settle it, and that the convention cannot go honestly and sincerely about the business of choosing a leader as long as this Blaine specter hangs over it. The Elkins programme is to demonstrate to the convention that none of the candidates now in the field can be nominated. When they are all out of the way, or a dark horse is sprung on the convention, an effort will be made to nominate Blame. But here are the facts which the convention will face to-morrow

The candidates whom Elkins professes to have killed refuse to be buried. Every one of them is still in the race. They are in for the purpose of winning if possible, and determined at all bazards to prevent the nomination of Blaine. To-morrow, the balloting is likely to show a mere repetition of the ballots Saturday. While these other candates are in the field. Elkins not dare carry out his programme of stampeding the convention, because he has heard authoritatively from Mr. Blaine. Thus a deadlock will appear, and unless Mr. Blaine himself cuts the knot and sets the convention free to act upon its own responsibility, uninterfered with by a cabal of negative leaders, the convention may sit for several days without reaching a solution of the extraordinary difficulties by which it is now surrounded.

Little by little light comes in upon this

phenomenal situation. During the last few

days there has been much talk of McKinley as a

dark horse. His name has been mentioned with favor in many places, and delegates have voted for him in convention. There is no doubt that McKinley has made a fine impression, and that he is a popular man on his own account, but it has been noticed that the men who were doing all in their power to press him to the front were Blaine men. It was a Blaine delegate who first voted for him, and on succeeding roll-calls other Blaine delegates followed his example. Furthermore, in the conference of candidates, the Blaine influence has been exerted in favor of adopting McKinley as the leader of the opposition forces, all the anti-Blaine men in the convention concentrating their strength upon him. This effort to induce all the other candidates to withdraw and to bring McKinley forward as a dark horse present avowed candidates the field and a dark horse takes their place, Blaine will be nominated. The logic of this is easily perceived. Blaine cannot, in honor, take this nomination if it shall be secured by run ning over the candidates who entered the field and did the best they could for themselves; but if these candidates voluntarily withdraw and a dark horse takes their place, no obligation rests upon Mr. Blaine as to the newcomer, who has not been a candidate, and whose friends have put forth no efforts in his behalf, on the supposition that Blaine was out of the way. An effort has also been made by the Blaine people to get Foraker to stand as a dark horse, and Foraker has been willing evough to do it, and has posed before the convention with that purpose in view, on a distinct understanding that if the anti-Blaine influence could be induced to rally about him Blaine was to beat him out, the vice-presidency being his reward. An effort is also being made to play upon the ambition of McKinley, but without success. McKinley has been loyal to Sherman. An effort is also being made to bring Cullom forward as a dark horse, thus destroying Gresham, and in due time a similar effort may be made to undermine Harrison by playing upon the ambition of ex-Governor Porter.

The anti-Blaine leaders are not in ignorance of these adroit tactics. At one moment on Saturday there was some prospect of the McKinley programme succeeding, and John Sherman had really given the Ohio delegation release from obligation to himself and permission to do what it should seem best. The Blaine men were fanning the McKinley blaze as best they could in secret, but they overplayed the game and were detected. Then Sherman withdrew his withdrawal, his representatives here positively ienied that he had had a thought of retiring rom the race, and the Senator himself is inter-

viewed to the same effect in Washington. Another Elkins scheme is to force the opposition to unite on Sherman. This is on the theory that Blaine could safely take a nomination away from Sherman, for the reason that the Ohio Senator was a candidate before Blaine's first etter of withdrawal was written, as is witnessed by his demand for presidential indorsement of the Ohio State convention of 1887. Therefore, Blaine is under no such obligations to herman as to the candidates who entered the leid on the belief that Blaine was out, It is true that the Blaine men are in majority in the convention, but many of these Blaine delegates are attached to other candidates. If these ther candidates refuse to get out of the way. and they are now refusing to do so, it is not easy to see how Blaine can be nominated, or, if nom-

inated, how he can accompt.

The situation, therefore, is a dead-lock, with ne good feeling prevailing, and a powerful pressure being brought to bear on Mr. Blaine by sable to solve the problem in so far as final word of his can do so.

The understanding Blaine's friends have is that he wants the momination if it can be secured in a proper way. In the present temper of the supporters of the various candidates, his pination by consent, or as a result of gener withdrawal, is an impossibility. The Blaine programme being to dead-lock the convention. kill off other candidates and weary their supporters, the opposition has adopted precisely the

Secretary of State Griffin, a Harrison leader, told an Associated Press reporter, this evening, that he had been notified by the New Yorkers that they would give Harrison, on the first ballot to-morrow, five votes in addition to the fiftyeight for him from New York yesterday. The hotels presented a strange contrast to-day to their condition just one week ago. Then they were so full that it was hard to move about, but to-day the great crowds Bad disappeared, and the parlers, halls and rotundas looked de-

William Walter Phelps, of New Jersey, paid a visit to the Illinois headquarters, and had a long conference with Senator Farwell. This gave rise to a widely-spread rumor that the Gresham and Phelps people had formed a combination, and the ticket would be Gresham and

Governor Foraker had a lively day of it. He was closeted for several hours with the Blaine leaders. Stephen B. Elkins dropped into the Governor's apartments about 3:30 o'clock, and they remained in a little room under lock and key for some time. Charles Emory Smith, of Philadelphia, Warner Miller, of New York, and several other gentlemen were also in conference several times with the Governor.

TRYING TO COMBINE.

New York Will Give Harrison 45 Votes To-Day-Efforts to Form Another Combination. To the United Press.

CHICAGO, June 24.—The political situation is just as mixed to-night, and the final outcome just as uncertain as at any time since the delegates began to assemble, a week ago. Soon after the adjournment of the convention yesterday afternoon, many of the delegations went into caucus. The Indiana and New York delegations met together in the private room of John C. New, and the deliberations were continued until a late hour. The outcome the adoption of a resolution by which forty-five New Yorkers pledged themselves to stand by the Indiana men on the first ballot to-morrow, and Congressman Burleigh said, after the meeting had ended, that New York would stand by Harrison until his supporters were convinced of the futility of his candidacy. The Illinois delegation decided to stand by Gresham, and the supporters of Alger and Allison will adhere to their respective can-

But by far the most important event of the night was a conference of anti-Harrison men, which was held in a remotely-located room in the Grand Pacific. It opened with a free and lively discussion of the situation, and ended with the appointment of a sub-committee composed of Senator Tarwell and B. F. Funk, of Illinois; Clarkson and Henderson, of Iowa; Foster and Butterworth,

of Ohio; Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island; Sperry, of Connecticut; and D. M. Duffield of Michigan, to canvass and report upon the sit-nation. The committee invited Senators Sewell, of New Jersey; Hoar, of Massachusetts; and Channey I Filley, of Missouri, to participate in its deliberations. It was definitely understood at the outset that none of the delegations would be bound by the action of the committee, and then the claims of the various candidates were dwelt on at length by one representative of each. Every speaker laid emphasis upon the statement that his candidate, and his alone. was the most available. It was finally decided, by a vote of 8 to 2, not to consider Sherman's ame, and Senator Farwell and Mr. Funk, after having retired for consultation, presented the pame of McKinley. This evoked another discussion, in which several members of the committee expressed the opinion that McKinley would not make a strong candidate, while Ser ator Hoar admitted that, so far as he could judge, he could not receive as large a majority in Massachusette as Blaine. A ballot was ordered, and it resulted McKinley, 3; Alger, 1; Allison, 2; Blaine, 2; Sherman, 2. Upon this Mr. DeYoung, who had been invited in, objected to the use of Blaine's name, on the ground that he had not been placed in nomination before the convention. Six more ballots were taken, and the sixth resulted: McKinley, 7; scattering, 3. One of the minority thereupon expressed dis-satisfaction, and suggested that another name be selected to be be presented to the full meeting of the conferees. Another ballot was had, and it resulted: Allison, 6; Alger, 4. But when the names of McKinley and Allison were reported to the full committee, at the midnight session, there was a kick. The Sherman men wouldn't tolerate the McKinley idea, and said right out that they would keep their candidate in the field until they were released, while the supporters of Alger and Gresham were just as emphatic in expressing the opinion that they preferred to fall back to their original choice. The result was that the meeting broke up in more or less confusion. This was long after midnight, and early this morning. at the instance of Senator Farwell, a call was issued to the conferees to come together again at 8 o'clock to-right. A good many responded at that hour, and at this writing another confer-

The condition of affairs in a nut-shell is this: Senator Sherman is unwilling that the nomination should go elsewhere than to the man from Maine or himself. With Mr. Blaine retired from politics he considers himself the greatest living exponent and representative of the party.

If, however, he finds it impossible to reach the goal and Mr. Blaine can be dragged from his retirement, he is perfectly willing that his support hould go in that direction rather than that Harrison, or Alger, or Gresham, or Allison should retire him to the rear and become the recognized head of the Republican party. Just in the same way the supporters of the other four candidates in uestion are emphatic in their opinion that if the Northwest is to furnish the candidate their nan and him only, is the stronger. same time all are figuring on a place at the tail of the ticket as a last resort, and hence, as in the event of Sherman's nomination the vicepresidency would necessarily go to the East, neither the Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, or Indiana delegations have any inducements to go over to the Obio camp. With them it is the question of an Eastern man for the presidency, and the vice for the West. Depew out of the race, the only available candidate east of the Ohio river is Blaine. This is the logic of the situation, and appearances point to-night, just as they have every day for a week, to a Blaine and Harrison or a Blaine and Alger ticket. The only thing that can prevent such a combination is an absolute and unequivocal refusal, for the third time, from the Plumed Knight.

Rumors were freely circulated, this afternoon that a cablegram had been received from Mr Blaine to the effect that if the convention found it impossible to harmonize on any of the candi dates, he would accept the nomination, provided that it was made unanimous. Another report was to the effect that his name would be formally placed in nomination in behalf of the California delegation in the morning. Both of these stories, when run down, proved to have been cut out of whole cloth. B. F. Jones, who ought to know, emphatically denied the first story, and Chairman lates, of the Californians, gave a quietus to the

The anti-Harrison conference broke up after a hort sessior, to-night, without any conclusion being reached. Unless something is done before 11 o'clock to-morrow morning, the ballots will show that it is still sink or swim with all of the candidates. The New York delegation to-night decided to cast a majority of its votes on the third ballot to-morrow for Sherman. This is in pursuance of its policy to give the Western candidates a show all around. It is said that Allison was offered the support of the delegation on this rinciple, but that Clarkson replied with a snap f his fingers that he didn't want and wouldn't take it. If there are many ballots to-morrow herman's vote may reach 300, with the New forkers' support, but he cannot get beyond that

By experienced politicians and observers the situation to-night is summed up in four words: "Elaine or a dead-lock." What surprises the next twelve hours may develop, only the Creator knows. Ben Butler arrived in town to-night and secured mortgage on the finest quarters of the Richelieu, and when asked if he had been sent for to give counsel and advice in the present crisis, he enressed the lids of his good eye and exressed his utter ignorance of the fact that a Republican convention was being held in the

Nearly all of the political clubs and visitors eft town last night, and comparative quiet prevailed at the various beadquarters. At no time o-day were there more than a hundred people in the rotundas of the Palmer or Grand Pacific, where last Sunday there were thousands.

SENATOR JOHN SHERMAN.

He Declares He Will Not Withdraw, but Will Remain in the Race to the Last.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. New York, June 24.- The Herald contains the following interview, had by its Washington correspondent with Senator Sherman:

"Is it true, Senator," said the correspondent, 'that you have received a dispatch from y managers in Chicago asking you to withdraw, and that Mr. McKinley is the only man that can be nominated by the anti-Blains vote, and that for the sake of naming the nominee they are anxious that you should sanction this arrange-

The Senator said very slowly and with distinct emphasis: "I will peither deny nor affirm having received such a dispatch. I do not care to say what correspondence has passed between here and Chicago relative to my nomination." "Then is it a fact that you decline to with-

"Most certainly it is. I do not intend to withdraw. I shall remain in the race until the very

"Do you believe there is any danger of the

convention taking up Mr. McKinley?" The Senator stopped as if to think, and then continued: "Mr. McKinley seems to bave some strength, simply because he is not an avowed candidate. If his name should go before the convention regularly, then he would be in just the same position as all the rest of us are, and it would then remain to be seen how strong he really was."

"Do you think there is any danger of the Ohio delegation leaving you and taking up Me-Kinley, for instance?"

"I do not. The delegation has been instructed for me in two successive State conventions, and, in addition, every district convention has instructed its delegates for me. In the face of that I do not see how it would be possible for the delegation to abandon me until I am willing that they should do so, and I have not yet signified that I am."

"Do you think it is possible that Mr. Blaine's name can come squarely before the convention!" "It would not surprise me at all if, on Monday, Mr. Depew, in an eloquent speech, should either present Mr. Blaine's name or else formally announce, that New York cast her vote for

"What would be the result?" "Mr. Blaine then would be in the same position as the other candidates. Their friends would naturally combine against him, and it would be a question as to whether Mr. Blaine had a majority of the delegates. If he has a majority, why, of course, he will be nominated. But he will be nominated like any other ordianary candidate. If his friends imagine that he can be nominated without a call of the States, or by acciamation, they are very much mistaken. That is the way I regard it." "But do you not believe that there is a strong

"There may be, perhaps, but that will have to be developed, and this can only be done by a "Referring to yourself, do you think you can "I do not see why not. The ballots show that

it has fluctuated very little. Some of the delegates from the South who are naturally supposed to be for me, knowing that I have always been a friend of the South, have voted for Mr. Alger. It has been openly said in Chicago, though, of sourse, I do not know how true it is, that money considerations have influenced their actions. I can hold the Ohio delegation and my vote in Pennsylvania, I think, and, generally, all the other votes that have hitherto been cast

"How do you regard the probable outco me?"
"It is all in doubt. If Mr. Blaine comes before
the convention I do not see why the Aiger men should go for him, because that would wipe the Michigan man out. Mr. Blaine would have to try and get Mr. Allison's hundred votes or so. and Mr. Gresham's and General Harrison's, and I do not understand why those gentlemen should be deserted. Suppose the Ohio delegation should divide; that Mr. McKinley should lead one wing and Governor Foraker the other, it would make them no nearer the end, because then they would be divided, while now they are united on

"Well, then, do you feel discouraged at all?" "I am not over-sanguine, neither am I die "I may say emphatically, from you, Senator, that you do not intend to withdraw?"

"Yes, sir, you may, emphatically."
At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mr. Sher-man received a telegram from Murat Halstead, Blaine will certainly be nominated unless the move-ment can be checked by placing McKinley in nomina-tion and uniting the anti-Blaine vote on him. Can we

afford to lose this opportunity of securing a nomina-tion for the State! Give us the word, and we believe

we can pull McKinley through. TALK AT WASHINGTON.

Sherman and Allison in Harmony-The Former's Kindly Feeling for Harrison. Special to the Indiana. Wis Journal

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The prominent presi dential aspirants located at present in Washington, surprised everybody around the Capitol by appearing there bright and early this morning. They were accompanied by Senator Don Cameron, of Pennsylvania. This fact in itself was additional cause for comment for the reason that, until yesterday afternoon, th Pennsylvania Senator has not been trusted by either Allison or Sherman. Late yesterday afternoon, however, they went for Don, and have been in conference with him more or less ever since. It was about 10 o'clock this morning that Senators Sherman and Allison, accompanied by Senators Cameron and Hawley, went up to the office of the Secretary o the Senate, where the special wire for their accomodation is located. Continuously Both Sherman and Allison seem to thoroughly understand each other, and are working jointly. It is said that Mr. Sherman would much prefer to have Blaine receive the nomination than have it go to McKinley or any other Ohio man. If Blaine is to be the choice, they want the ticket to be Blaine and Harrison. It was given out at the Capitol this afternoon that Elkins & Co. control 513 votes in the convention which they can command on any ballot that they want for Blaine. The only reason, it is said, that they have not done it before was that they believed it policy to give the other aspirants all the string and time they wanted before running their locomotive over them. They wanted them to get out of the way, and not remain on

the track and be crushed to death by Blaine. There is a suspicion among the friends of the new leaders in the Republican party that the old wheel-horses have combined to crush out the new material, such as Quay and others, and assist in the nomination of the man from Maine, It is stated on good authority that Allison and Sherman, and Hawley feel quite bitter against Blaine, and they express themselves as having been tricked. If Blaine is made the nominee for first place, Sherman will do and is doing all that he can to defeat the selection of an Ohio man for his running mate. He was to-day reported to be especially bitter toward Governor Foraker, and it was said that he did not want McKinley nominated for first place. In the conferences that have been going on to-day at Chicago, the wishes of both the aspirants from Ohio and Iowa have been made known to the leaders. They remained at the Capitol until a late hour this evening, when they went home to dinner. To-night one of Mr. Sherman's friends called upon him at his home in K street and they discussed the outlook. Senator Sherman stated that he did not want to be subjected to any newspaper interview, and admonished his friend not to quote him to newspaper men. I have it, however, that Mr. Sherman was in a very cheerful mood, and expresse himself as not only being in the race but having a very good chance of success. He said he had fullest confidence in Governor Forand the statement credited the effect that Governor Foraker would support Blaine and leave the Ohio candidate, were untrue; that Foraker was true to the instructions given him when chosen a delegate; also, that the McKinley matter-the scheme to flash him upon the convention to-morrow against Mr. Blaine—had all been fixed up and that Major McKinley's name would not go before the convention. Mr. Sherman intimated that McKinley did not desire, above all things, to be placed in the atitude that General Garfield was when nominated eight years ago. Senator Sherman said that he could not see that his chances were in the least diminished by any of the actions of the last week, and that he had no intention whatever of withdrawing his name, much less to bring about the nomination of Mr. Blaine. He would not suffer the withdrawal of his name, at least as long as he led the other candidates. He has no idea that Mr. Blaine will stampede the convention, and does not believe that the Plumed Knight could now be nominated by acclamation. He evidently is of the opinion that the convention intends to have another candidate than Blaine, and he thinks it premature to talk about Mr. Blaine as a compromise candidate when only five ballots have been taken, and fair opportunity has not yet been given to the convention to agree upon one of the gentlemen whose names have been placed before the body. Senator Sherman thought that in order to nominate Blaine it would be necessary for the Harrison and Alger men to go over to him [Mr. Blaine] and also for the Sherman following to go over, and this he does not anticipate, at least until after many ballots have been taken. He cannot see why Harrison, Alger and other men should be deserted for Blaine this early in the

Senator Sherman spoke more cordially of Gen. Harrison than probably any other candidate before the convention. He called attention to the fact that New York, Connecticut and New Jersey had joined hands with Indiana in an effort to nominate the Hoosier, under the im-pression that if those doubtful States were will-ing to take him as their leader, the strong Republican States ought to follow and give him the nomination. He said it was a very plausible movement, and came near succeeding. He intimated that the combination might yet suc-ceed. He thinks, if Harrison is sominated, the second place will be filled by Morton or Phelps. The friends in Washington of Sherman, Alli-

son and Harrison are very bitter in their comments upon the action of the men who forced the recesses yesterday and Friday, without further balloting. They say the Blaine men are too eager to secure the nomination of their candidate; that while they are proclaiming that they do not want to see Blaine nominated until there has been given a good and fair chance to nominate one of the men now before the convention, they are at the same time conniving to have the convention take a recess every time it meets and to avoid ballots, fearing that the choice will be made from one of the candidates named. In their opinion, the chances of success for Mr. Blaine will be very greatly improved if he is nominated before

there have been many more ballots taken.

The Republicans in Washington are sure of one thing in connection with the Chicago convention, and that is that Senator Ingalis's letter, published in the Chicago News yesterday, was very indiscreet and will bring to him a

great deal of embarrasement.

A great deal was said in Washington to-day about an editorial in this morning's New York Tribune on the situation at Chicago. It says that the Blaine people have been trying to get the delegates to consolidate and elect one of the candidates before the convention; that Depew have suggested Sherman, Allison, and so forth. but the editorial, which is under the caption of "The delay and the conspiracy that caused it," closes with philosophy like this: "If John Sherman must be beaten, why should not be prefer being beaten by the old leader of the party rather than by Alger? If Harrison must be beaten, why should not be take it more kindly to have Blaine beat him rather than Gresham?" In the estimation of people in Washington, the philosophy of the Tribune's editorial is that all of the candidates before the convention ought to be satisfied to see Mr. Blaine come in and take the numination, because each one could console himself with the fact that he was not beaten by the other men before the convention.

LIFE AND DEATH IN AFRICA

Strange and Startling Information from the Bahr-el-Ghazel Provinces.

Mysterious White Man, Who May Possibly B Stantly-Sixty-Nine Men Die from Starvation-Emperor William's Home Policy.

STRANGE NEWS FROM AFRICA.

Unidentified White Man Who May Be Stanley-Sixty-Nine Deaths from Starvation. LONDON, June 24.-The intelligence from Suakim, recently, that a white Pasha had made his appearance in the Bahr-el-Ghazel provinces with a large force of men, has given rise to endless speculation in England. It is suggested by some who have never been convinced of the death of General Gordon that that officer has escaped from Khartoum, and that the white Pasha causing the Mahdi so much auxiety is he. Others incline to the belief that Edmund O'Donovan. the famous war correspondent of the London Daily News, who is generally supposed to have perished with the ill-fated expedition of Gerf. Hicks, or that possibly some member of Pashs Hicks's force who has been kept in confinement by the natives, and who has now escaped, is the new-found pasha. Still another, and perhaps more plausible explanation of the existence of this white men, is Starley has joined Emin Bey, and that together he and the explorer are forcing their way westward. Further news of this mystical

personage is awaited with the greatest interest. Letters received from Herbert Ward, who has been with Major Barttelot, and who is now on his way home, state that there has been fearful suffering among all of Major Barttelot's party, and many times they were near death's door on account of the scarcity of provisions. Sixty-nine men, Ward says, actually did starva

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

A London Journal Condemns the Leadership

of Smith and Balfour. LONDON, June 24.—The Observer (Liberal). in a long leader, to-day, condemns the Tory leadership, especially that of Messra. Smith and Balfour. It says that the plain truth regardin the question of local government, and as to all other questions, is that difficulty over Irish affairs stops the way. There is no use of the government attempting any general legislation until this Irish question is disposed of. "The government must decide," says the Observer, "whether the union shall or shall not be repealed before discussing to advantage the relations of different parts of the country with each other." This journal also says that the government are certain to drop further clauses of the local-government bill, either those dealing with the government of London or those creating district councils in the different counties.

Berlin, June 24 .- The Berlin Post says that in addressing the Bundesrath, on Friday, Prince Bismarck said: "The Emperor holds that his first duty is to maintain the imperial constitution and protect the territory of the empire and its rights, such protection applying alike to the treaty rights of the federal states individually and as a whole. It will be th Emperor's task to foster mutual confidence and union with the same care that was exercised his predecessors, adhering to the internal an foreign policy which gained for them the attachment of the federal states and the confidence of foreign powers in such measure that they

The German Emperor's Ho me Policy

Emperor William Returns to Berlin, BERLIN, June 24.—The Emperor and Empress made their formal entry into Berlin to-night. They came from Potsdam to Charlottenburg by steamer. They were then driven to the Berlin palace, escorted by a squadron of cavalry. Unter den Linden was crowded and the royal ple were given a hearty The Prince of Wales and Dr. Hovel left Berin to-night for London.

saw in the strength of Germany a guarantee of

Trouble Threatened in Corea. London, June 25. - A dispatch from Shanghai says: "A feeling of uneasiness prevails among foreigners in Corea on account of the threatening attitude of the natives. All the foreign consulates are guarded by soldiers. An American man-of-war has been sent to give assistance.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Edward Egloff and Mrs. Charles Sanders were frowned, yesterday afternoon, by the capsizing of a small sail-boat in which they were cruising about the harbor of Chicago.

During a drunken brawl at a pienie at Tom's Run, Pa., Saturday night, George Whalen, an iron-worker, was fatally shot in the abdomen by an unknown man. Whalen died last evening. His murderer is still at liberty.

Nicholas Gerkin, of Bloomfield street, Hoboken, was seized with cramps, while bathing off the Greenville shore, yesterday. D. H Glahn, of Nineteenth street, Brooklyn, went to his assistance, and both were drowned At New York, for three days, the heat has been almost insufferable. The highest there-

There were four deaths reported from heat, thirteen prostrations in New York city and fifteen heat prostrations in Brooklyn.

Steeple-Climber Killed.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 24 .- A week ago there was a dispute as to the relative heights of the steeples of St. Mary's and St. Michael's Catholie churches. One of the parties to the discussion was Charles Sullivan, and he volunteered to decide it. He was a carpenter and consider himself an expert in building spires. This aft ernoon he procured a couple of spools of wire and at 3:10 o'clock went with friends to the man in charge of the bells in the tower of St. Michael's Church, on Washington street, and assured him that he had an order from one of the church authorities to go into the beifry. The bell-man refused to let him go without an order from the priest. While the party were arguing, Sullivan slipped past and clambered out of the tower to the roof, and, seizing the lightning rod, began to ascend the steeple. He went up rapidly and without obstacle until he nearly reached the foot of the cross at the apex of the tower, when the rod broke and he fell headlong a distance of one hundred feet making one complete revolution in his descent He struck the roof with a sound like the report of a gun, breaking through the tin with which the roof is covered. His body lay upon the roof without motion. Aid was called from a neighboring engine-house, and the firemen, by means of an extension ladder, brought the body down and a patrol wagon took it to the morgue Death had evidently been instantaneous. The victim's neck and back were broken.

The Fire at Holbrook, A. T.

HOLBROOK, A. T., June 24 - Yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, fire started in the southwest portion of the town, destroying the entire business portion of the village. The fire originated in the warehouse of H. H. Scores. It is believed to have occurred from spontaneous combustion Ten thousand pounds of wool were consumed The Holbrook House was next burned, followed by the Atlantic & Pacific depot, section house, two cars loaded with government merchandise and twelve empty freight cars, other stores, dwellings, lodging-houses and the Wells Fargo express office. Considerable local freight was burned with the depot. The loss to the railroad company will be over \$50,000. Loss to other property will not be less than \$100,000. The insurance is probably small. There was a strong wind blowing, and the effects of the people were removed from their houses only to be brrned in the streets. No loss of life has been reported, though many narrow escapes are reported. The town is al-most in rains, and with the exception of fair a car-load of figur there are no provisions of any kind to be had.

New York, June 24. - Arrived: Alaska, Aurania, from Liverpool; La Bretagne, from Havre; Helvetia, from London; Apenrede, Taormina, from Hamburg; Colorado, from Aspinwall; Siavonia, from Copenhagen.

London, June 24.—The steamer Lord Clive, from Philadelphia, for Liverpool, arrived at Queenstown to-day; the City of Berlin, from New York for Liverpool, passed Browhead to-day; the North German Lloyd ateamer Worra, which sailed from Bromen June 23, for New

York, is stranded at Dungeness; La Normandio, from New York for Havre, was signaled off the scilly islands to-day.

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH FISK.

Pacific of Missouri for One Thing-Mack Morris Mine for Another.

They tell queer stories of General Fisk down in Wall street. The Prohibition candidate is widely, if not well, known there, and few among inspciers of the street, if they speak of him at all, hesitate to condemn him in unmeasured terms. Some of them are concerned in litigation in which the General appears as a defendant against charges of obtaining money by false pretenses; and that might explain the bias and bitterness of people who say they lost a heap of money through his representations. There are others who believe that General Fisk wrecked enterprises in which they were interested; and that they may account for the one-sided view of his character that they take. Said one of them.

"General Fisk has captured the party whose fundamental idea is morality, and yet he is one of the most pronounced humbugs that ever appeared in the street. Look up his connection with the Pacific railroad of Missouri." This is but a rample of what appears to be a very general condemnation of General Fisk by

the business men down town. His record with the Missouri Pacific cannot be given now in detail, but the general features of the case are available and vouched for by several responsible gentlemen now in business in this city. In the early '70s General Fisk was a director in the Atlantic & Pacific railroad, a corporation that had leased the Pacific railroad of Missouri. The Atlantic and Pacific proper ran from Pacific, Mo., a town about thirty-four miles west of St. Louis, southwesterly to Vinita, Indian Territory, somewhat more than 300 miles. The Pacific railroad of Missouri ran westward from St. Louis, through Pacific, to Kansas City. General Fisk was treasurer of both corpora-tions. Business in the early '70s was good, and the Atlantic and Pacific paid about 5 per cent, on Missouri Pacific stock with encouraging regularity, in spite of grasshoppers, and droughts, which affected many farmers in Missouri disastrously. The stock of the Pacific railroad of Missouri ruled around 49 in the New York Stock Exchange.

A good deal of money was expended in contruction and extension of the line, and to meet these expenses the A. and P. had need its own securities as collateral on loans pending their sale. Prospects for keeping up the 5 per cent. dividends and building up a big business were favorable, and led to a slight upward tendency in the stock market. This was in 1874 and the peginning of 1875. A gentleman well versed in the history of the road gave this account of sub-

sequent events to a Sun reporter:
"The officers of the road were financiering to the best of their abilities, for bringing its affairs to a sound basis. Fisk, as treasurer, was the others, he did what was possible to improve the tone of the road's securities, and the Pacific and the Missouri stock limbed to 55. Then, for some reason which nobody could discover, a selling movement began, Under its influence the stock steadily declined. Somebody was selling the stock short with a vengeauce. Where the shares came from was a mystery. Presently the downward movement paused at 39. Then, in one day, it dropped 20 points, and the next day it opened in the market at 144. At last it was discovered that Clinton B. Fisk was the man who had been selling all this stock short. Taking advantage of his knowledge of the road's affairs, knowing that it had reached a critical stage where its securities must be maintained, he deliberately, for his personal gain, gave the blow that undermined the credit of the concern. There is little question that the bulk of his fortune to day came from the successful manipulation of that stock Within a year the road went into the hands of

receivers, and eventually was sold. At the time when the credit of the road was atterly destroyed by the selling movement scribed, there were many insinuations of bad faith on the part of the officers; but they did not feel that they were in a position to expose the truth, the impression being that such a course would deal another blow at the already weakened credit of the concern

General Fisk to-day is under bonds of \$75,000 on an order of arrest in a suit brought by Francis A. Fogg to recover about \$70,000, of which Fogg says Fisk defranded him. The order of arrest was issued by Judge Donohue on April 11, 1882.

Mr. Fogg made affidavit that Fisk induced him to go into several mining enterprises, representing them as sound when Fisk knew to the contrary. Three mines were involved in the affair: the Mack Morris, the Golden Eagle and the Silver Era. The affidavit charges that various pretexts were employed to induce Fogg to believe that Fisk had paid cash for a large interest in these mines, one of them being the display of a check for \$25,000, which was alleged by Fisk to have been given in payment for shares. Fogg declared that this check was fraudulent, and that it had been cut and marked so as to make it appear that it had passed through a bank. This case has not been tried. It is now on the calendar of the United States Circuit Court. Among the letters offered in evidence by Fogg is one dated at Cincinnati, in

which this passage occurs: I have some things on hand, into which you must go on the level with me. I have the La Plata adjoin-ing the Mack Morris on the east, and it bids fair to be equal to the M. M., if not superior. My confidence in Globe is great. Silver Era will give me. money enough to found another college, and you will have money enough to buy all the old china there is left. 2,500 Golden Eagle on bed rock, and hope to sucseed. Yours very truly, CLINTON B. FISK.

Tenants of the Mills building say that for a year and a half past General Fick has been sking his political friends into the restaurant on the top floor in little groups of half a dozen, and there, in a private room, has been carefully prepared the spontaneous nomination for the presidency which he received a few weeks

Washington Sang for the Twins. New York Independent.

There is a story of Washington, told me by a descendant of the ancestor who is in the story, which represents the great General in the pleasant family life we have all liked to contemplate. and not as the grand man and the hero at the after the revolutionary war, was traveling through Connecticut and visited Hartford, stay ing at the Bull's Tavern there. A boy came into the kitchen of the tavern and said: "I want to see General Washington." The func-tionary on duty did not propose to let any mere boy see General Washington merely for the boy see General Washington merely for the asking, and said as much. "But I have a note for him," remonstrated the boy. "From whom?" "My father, Chief-justice Ellaworth." "Oh-well," and the functionary relented. General Washington read the note and said to the boy: "Your father invites me to dinner; I will do more than that; I will go and breakfast with him." And he did the next morning. And after breakfast he took the twin sons of the Justice, each on a knee, and sang them "The Derby Ram," an old English ballad, beginning, "It was on a market day," and setting forth that the ram of Derby was so big that the birds built nests in the wool on his back, and the butcher who undertook to kill him was drowned in the blood

Two ounces of benzoin to one pint of pure alcohol makes an excellent wash for the complexion. About a tablespoonful should be poured into a small quantity of water, just enough to wash the face in, which is usually half a pint of water. It will change the water to a white, milk-like fluid. It is especially agreeable as a west -- and if the face is chapped or sun-burned a small quantity of glycerine may be added and relief will be perceptible at

